Spring Style of Hats Caps now pady, unsurpassed by any for heavity, durability or cheap eas, at the One Price Store, No. 128 Canal at J. W. Kellogo.

PROPLE'S LECTURES .- The eleventh Lecture of the course will be given by Rev. WM PATTON, of Harriord, in the Tabenacie on Tuesday Evenion, listed 9 Subject—The Natural History of the Loafer. Doors open at 6; o'clock. Lecture will commence to the course open at 6; o'clock.

WET GOODS, WET GOODS - Greater barpains than ever. G. M. BODINE prechased on Saturday a large lote f wet Goods at ancient, for about one-third their cost of manufacture. These Goods will be sold at a shade from invice prices, consisting of 16 cases fine White Mealine, only 56.; 500 sec. Shirrang Lenens only 2s, to 2s, 6d, and 3s., worth 5s. to \$1, 500 sec. Shirrang Lenens only 2s, to 2s, 6d, and 3s., worth 5s. to \$1, 500 sec. Linear Tabe Damass only 2s, worth 53. So. Linear Town log. Handker-chiefs &c., fac. Come early for bargains, G. M. Bodine, Mo. 313 Grand-st., corner Orchard-st.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY. LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

G. M. Bodden has just opened a less cases of elegant Spring
Goods, of the latest styles, comprising some of the most
pleaded designs for indices wear ever before seen, creates
age of stranch Brocade Silas, plain changeable Chamesen Silha, Plain and Brocade Bluck Silks, Paris practed
facomets. De Lames, Barren De Laines Berges, Tissues,
Freendines French and Soo ch Gughama, Spring Shawla,
Plain and Embredered Caps Shawls, from low price to
stra, rich embrode ed. &c. G. M. Bodins,
No. 353 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

De Laines may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBRATER'S, NO 347 Broadway, corner Leonard at. They are of most beautiful styles and colors, and very cheap. They have also new Spring Gungbams and French Printed dualins at is a yard, and a splendid lot of new Ribbons at about half

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING .- PETER son a Humphrary, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-et, in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the belance of their winter stock, to gether with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussols, Theoply and superfine Carpeting at 15 per cost less than former prices. Heusekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains.

EV Ladies, if you wish to get handsome Gaiter Bocks, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Toilet Slippers for yourselves or children, go to Millers, in Cannisat, the has the largest, handsomest sand best assortment to be had in New-York Every article is of his own manufac-ture, made is beautiful style and sold at moderate prices, at J. B. Miller, S. Do. 134 Calmist. ÆGLIAN PIANOS .- Great bargains in Pia-

A. OLIAN FIANOS.—OFFEAT ON GAINS HIS IN-nes, at No. 27 Broadway. We are enhanging our store and used the room. We have Hallet, Davis & Co.'s; T. Gilbert & Co.'s; L. Gilbert's, and those of several New-Yerk makers, Second-hand Pianos, Pianot to Let. GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway. ELEGANT FRENCH WEDDING CARDS,-

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of parties requiring something truly elegant, to his beautiful style of silver-bordered and plain French Porcelain Cards. Envelopes and Wedding Bones, in the latest mode. EVER-DELL, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. NEW CROP TEAS AND FAMILY GROCER. sus &c. — I O. Fow LER, Nos 253 and 418 Greenwich, and 76 Vessy-sts, bas in wore a large suck of choice tear, white and brown sugar, new fruits and family groceries, &c., all of which are offered at the lowest market prices, whole-all and retail.

FowLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

How little is known of the power of Electricity is evinced that by the deaths of huadreds of persons that might be saved by its timely application. The blind determination of the public to repel the thousands of evidences of its cintrol over Disease and Consumption, is a most awful commentary upon the baneful, withering and blighting influences of quackery upon the public mind. Here is a discovery that has relieved all who have taken it, eaved thousands of liver, never tailed to relieve the most executeding pain; yet, from the weful impressions of former fallacies, thousands die as dmillions continue in discase and suffering, without fath enough to try it from having been deceived in so many previous things; although in this instance no risk can be rue, for from the very first discovery, it has always been sold upon the express condition that if not found beneficial the money would be returned, but has never yet been demanded. M. ASTER, No. 424 Greenwich at. Dépôt for Dr. WATTA'S Nervous Antilote, No. 167 Nassau-st. \$1 a bottle; \$9 a dozen.

Men of small means have within the past few years discovered a plan, by which they can turn the measy they have hitherto paid out to landfords, into homes for thermselves. To the discovery is to be traced the origin of the numerous Beilding Associations now in extatence. Among these, we particularly recommend to the public attention the Washingtone Building Associations. The number is huntled members, and is rapidly increasing. The number is limited to one thousand. After the next mentally meeting the institution fee is to be ruled. Those who desire to secure homes for the mesheve and families, will find it to their interest to inquire into this matter. This Association meet at Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., Monday, March 9. [Sunday Dispatch.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY .- The great

A PARODY UPON "THE COMPLAINT OF THE COUNTRY M. P."-From The London Punch of Feb. 21, 1932.

From the monn'ain, from the valley, From the mid and from the valley
From the cit's busy range,
From the palace, from each alley,
Comes the cry of mighty change.
What a wondrous alteration,
Since disease and sickness smote,
Half the people of the oution
Now cured by Watta's Ant dote.

Dr. Wattr's Netvous Antiborte is the meet wonderful discovery ever made. It is so miraculous in its control
over disease, by charging the full of the nerves and brain,
that disease cannot remain in the system after. However,
it is sufficient to say that the first bottle is invariably sold
upon the express condition to return the money if not
fund beneficial. This has always been so understood,
yet in no case has it ever been demanded back. S1 per
bettle; \$9 per doz. John PYNER, No 102 Nassau-st.

On the evening of the Seventh Day last, THOMAS W. SMITH, aged 22 years, son of Samuel and Mary Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral Fo morrow Morzing, at 10 clock, from Frienus Meeting House, Rose at , without further invitation.

ation.
At Oneida Castle, on the 10th of October, of dysentery, fiter a severe ilmess of 7 weeks, Mrs. ORPHIA BACON, vidow of the late Garry Bacon, of Woodbury, Conn., aged

At Marselles, France on the 18th ult., of disease of the heat, AAMES SHELDON, of this city, aged 34 years. In this city, on Sunday morning, 7th inst., of inflaumation of the brain, at the 36th year of his age, EPENETUS C. GRAY, Counseller at Law.

The friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 138 Second-st.

In Brooklyn, March 6, 1839, JOHN HUNTER, aged 73 years and 6 membs.

Toloca, from his late residence No. 138 Second-st.

Is Brocklyn, March 6, 1839, JOHN HUNTER, aged 73
years and 6 meaths.

The faneral will take place on Monday, 8th inst, at 2
o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 37 Adelphi-st.,
Brocklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend.

March 8, 1838, Mrs. REBECCA GREEN, aged 93 years,
widow of the late Caleb Green, of Norwark, Conn.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to
attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Monday, from the
residence of her daughter, Birs. Rishop, Salters Lane,
Berren County, N. J.

137 Norwalk (Conn.) papers please copy.
On the 6th March, MARY ANN, wife of Cyrun Goodale, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 60 Caron at., this (Monday) morning, at 18
octock.

ches.
On Sunday merning, the 7th inst, EDGAR H. LAING,
the 63d year of his are.
Par iculars of funeral in Tuesday morning's papers.
On the 6th inst, Mrs. MARCARET S., wife of Mr. Wm. Mammil, ared 60 years.

The friends of the family, of Caleb Hammill, of her mythers O. W and Geo. W. Bird, and her sir or Mrs. Wm. T. Cutter, are nexted to attend the foneral, at No. 202 Scath 4th st., williamshurph, on Tuesday morning, at 10; c'elech without further invitation.

clock without further invitation.
On the evening of the 4th inst., after a brief illness, OROTHEA W., daughter of the late Calob Brown, of sakskill.

herstill. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral sus her inte residence, (the house of her brother in-law, the J. Herritt) No. 76 Columbia at . Brooklyn, at 3 cleck, on Second Day afternoon, the 5th mat.

Books
Received at The Tribune Office for the Week ending The Life of Louis Kossuth By P. C. Headley. 12mo. pp. 461. Auburn. Derby & Miller.
The Is haus of Tehuantepec. By J. J. Williams. Sro. Derby S. Miller.
Common School Arithmetic. By S. C. pp. 193. D. Appleton a Co.
Common School Arithmetic. By a Committee of Practical
Tanchetz. 24ma pp. 224. George Savage.
The Folded Lamb, or, Memorials of an Only Son. 12me.
pp. 153. R. Caiter & Brothers.
A Backers Abnoad. By Samuel S. Coz. 12ma, pp. 444.
G. P. Petam.
Men and Women of the Eighteen h. Century. By Arsene
Houseave. 2 vols. 12mo. Redfield.
The Book of Failads. Edited by Bon Gualtier. 12ma, pp.
200. Endfield. ne, Redfield.

am ard other Poems. By Harvey Hubbard. 24mo. pp.

(66, Teknor, Reed & Fields.

pp. Spanish and English Dectionary. By F. C. Meadows. 16s. Teknor, Reed & Fields
Rew Sanish and English Dectionary. By F. C. Mendows,
Ikans. D. Appleton & Co.
The Rew French Manual. By Gabriel Surenze. 12mo.
19 12f. The Same.
A Dictionary of the French and English Language. By
Gabriel Surenne. 12mo. pp. 3cf. The Same.
A Commentary on the Book of Proverbs. By Moree Stuart.
12me pp. 67f. M. W. Dodd.
The Child's Book of the Soul. By T. H. Gallaudett.
American Truct Society.

wells.

SERIALS AND PERIODICALS.

he School Mate George Savage.

he Christian Examiner. March C. S. Francis & Co.

he American Temperance Magazine. March. P. T. She lock.

A Blagraphical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, &c.

B 36. Spocker. No. 5. Geo. P. Purkam.

Latell's Living Are. No. 443. Dowitt and Davenport.

the Edinburgh Review. January. L. Scott & Co.

Prawing Room Table Book. Part 5. John Tallis & Co.

Talkis's Backspore. Parts 15, 14. John Tallis & Co.

Talkis's Backspore. Parts 15, 14. John Tallis & Co.

The Korth American Hemeopathic Joagnal. February.

William Backs.

The Latite' Repository. March. B B. Hallock. Radde.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8.

For California. We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sail-

ports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early This Morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

ing of the last stezmer; Money and Market Re-

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session on Saturday, and nothing of importance was done in the House. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, replied to the late attack of his colleague, Mr. Rantoul.

LEGISLATURE. - Nothing of special interest occurred in the Senate. The Assembly had up Mr. Chamberlain's resolutions to restore Col. Snow to his seat, from which he had been illegally expelled. The session was a protracted one, but no final action was taken on the resolutions, the Loco-Foco members having absented themselves from the Chamber to such an extent as to leave the House without a quorum.

"Moral Sunsion."

There are several thousand persons in our State now laboring under deep concern of mind in behalf of the cause of Temperance, which, they seem to fear, is to be woefully injured by the passage of the Maine Law. We do not happen to know one of these who ever did anything, or seriously tried to do anything, for the promotion of thorough Temperance. Do you?

Five years ago, the act of 1846 was repealed. That act authorized the several towns and cities (this City alone excepted) to vote directly and decisively on the question-"Shall Alcoholic Liquors be sold within our limits for beverages ?"-and as each voted, so was Rumselling therein to be lawful or unlawful. (Why did the Rum interest procure the exception of this City, if it really believed our people to be nearly all opposed to stopping the Liquor Traffic ?)-Since that repeal, scarcely anything has been done in this State for the legal repression of Rumselling. How has the cause of Temperance flourished under this reign of 'Moral Suasion?'

We say badly-very badly. Grogshops have multiplied. Tipplers have increased. Temperance men have back-slidden. The moral tone of Society on this subject has been lowered. In short, all over our State, save in those few localities where persistent efforts have been made to use what little power is given by our present laws for the repression of the Liquor Traffic, the cause of Temperance has lost ground.

During these five years, the friends of Temperange have not been idle. They have held some thousands of meetings. They have delivered multitudinous addresses. They have circulated tens of thousands of tracts. They have organized many divisions of 'Sons,' and other disciplined minute-men of the new revolution. Many of them have labored faithfully; yet because the unreflecting many cannot be | ized under the laws of California and having locamade to believe that anything they would find temporary gratification in doing is wrong when the Law pronounces it right. The State has been the most potent auxiliary of the Rumseller.

-Nearly all the journals of our City are now engaged in resisting the passage of the Maine Law. They profess great concern lest the cause of Temperance Reform should be injured by that measure. But when before did they evince any corresponding interest in that cause? How often during these weary five years, have they expatiated on the perils and evils of the habit of drinking? How often have they cautioned our youth to shun the path to the grog-shop and 'look not upon the wine when it is red?' How many columns have they all together given, during these five years, to the promotion of the Temperance Cause? What right have they established to advise and direct the earnest friends of that Cause ?

Men who mean Temperance! be not deceived! We may be beaten in our struggle for the Maine Law-but if we are, the Cause will suffer disastrously. Tippling will increase. Total Abstinence will be icered at. The love of many will wax cold. While, should the law be carried and enforced, two-thirds of the now intemperate in our State will be saved, with nearly all those who are not so. Best of all, our children will be safe. We may close our eyes in death without an apprehension that they will ever become the victims of the demon of Drunkenness. Fathers and Mothers, is not this assurance alone worth ten years' resolute effort? Help us to carry the Maine Law!

The Mileage of Congress.

(Free the Buffalo Commercial.)
"THINGS IS WORKIN'."—We are just "Things is Workin'."—We are just beginning to see the fruits of Mr. Greeley's incessant labors in behalf of Mileage reform. Ever since his "small experiment" as member of Congress—his term of service ran through three months, thus exceeding that of Mr. Rantoul by two months and three-quarters—he has been foaming at the mouth about the unreasonable and extravagant sums received by our national legislators for mileage. In season and out of season, he has lifted up his voice against this monatrous corruption. He has preuched about it in Congress, in lectures before lycosims, and all sorts of associations, in The Tribune, and in the Whig Almanac—in short there has been heard from him one prolonged how ion this subject, from the time the voters in the Vith Congressional District had the discrimination and good taste to choose him their representative for a few weeks, four or five years ago, up to this hour. They elected him to stay at home next time, by a unanimous vote, so Congress was not bothered with him but for a single session, and that a short one. But everywhere eise he has cried alond and sparred not, and the seed he has sown is new sprouding. Hitherto he has come nothing but vex and annoy prople with his nerpetual clamor. Now we see the effect. Congress are

preparing to pass a bill giving additional mileage to the Delegate from Oregon, and Mr Greeley mix congratulate himself upon having aided in falling the pockets of Gen. Lane, although in a roundament way.

The Commercial is forgetful. The successor of 'Mr. Greeley' was elected at the same time and on the same ballot with him -so that G. was 'elected to stay at home' from and after the close of his short term at the same time that he was elected at all. And if that same constituency would now refuse to elect him again (as is very probable,) it would be for reasons utterly foreign to the Mileage

The Commercial is oblivious again, in stating that 'this person (speaking a ta Badger) preached about it in Congress.' He was preached at about it in that august presence, in a fashion almost as inconsistent with deceney as with truth, but he said nothing on the subject, save incidentally, in repelling sundry very abusive attacks, based on his publication in The Tribune of the Mileage received by each Member, contrasted with what he would have received had Mileage been charged by the most direct Mail Route. That was the Exposé which kicked up all the dust. 'Mr. Greeley' never bothered Congress with the matter, but carried it directly to the People.

That he has since endeavored to keep the Mileage abuse in public view, is true; but how should this 'vex and annoy people' whose hands were clean of unearned gold! Are they an noved that their money has been taken ! or only that they have had no hand in the public chest Show us a man who has been 'annoyed' by the Exposé, and we will give a rough Yankee guess that he has a constitutional propensity for getting his living otherwise than by hard work.

- It is true, we freely admit, that The Tribune has not yet effected a Reform of the Mileage iniquity. It is but one among some Three Thousand American journals, few of whom have manifested any interest in the subject, unless fitfully, when some Political adversary could be damaged by it. Had but ten of these Three Thousand journals persistently devoted a reasonable share of attention to this subject, the work would have been done up ere this. It is not, simply because a majority of the People are kept in ignorance of the facts. Not one in twenty of the journals of this Country has ever let its readers know how much Mileage was charged by each Member of any Congress, and how much would have been saved to the Treasury by counting Mileage by the shortest instead of the usually traveled 'route. Congress itself keeps this knowledge from the People as carefully as possible. We have encountered much difficulty in procuring it for publication, and know that the rule is to 'keep dark.' Why this studied concealment, unless from a consciousness of guilt? Does not the simple fact that Congress never publishes the apportionment of Mileage among its Members prove a conviction that publicity would insure Reform? Thousands of dollars are annually taken from the Treasury to pay for the printing of humdrum Reports and empty Speeches in either House in order to enlighten the People ; but an exposition of the allotment of Mileage, which would hardly require a column a year, and which would be scanned with universal interest, is studiously withheld. Can there be a doubt as to the why?

- The Commercial chuckles more than the facts will warrant. The Senatorial Constructive or Double Mileage has been cut off by a new and specific enactment, which will not permit that swindle to be reiterated with impunity. About half the Senators took it last March ; bu that ends it. There is a saving of some \$40,000 for every Called Session of the Senate on the heel of a regular Session. That is a fair beginning, and we hope soon to hit 'em again. If we are disappointed in this, the People shall know why. Meantime. The Commercial will obey its own instincts in taking sides with the spoilers and jeering the slow progress of Reform.

QUARTZ MINING IN CALIFORNIA .- In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the Cause has lost ground. Why? Mainly, "The Manhattan Quartz Mining Company," organ-Nevada County, but having its office of direction in this City, where its machinery is now being constructed for shipment at the earliest day.

> The Editor of The Tribune-having known from boyhood Mr. Collins, (the President and Chief Di rector of this Company.) and having the fullest confidence not only in his integrity and truth, but in his business capacity and successful experience in Quartz Mining—has been induced to take a responsible part in-the management of this Company. If his name affords any guarantee to the public that the engagements of the projectors will be fulfilled, they have that guarantee to the fullest extent. What these engagements are, are clearly set forth in their advertisement, and more fully in a pamphlet, which will be for it. Each will judge for himself whether the in ducements therein offered for investmen in the stock of this Company are sufficient and satisfactory.

I believe it more prudent and wise for men of fam ilies and not in desperate circumstances who have a turn of the California fever, to invest the money it would cost them to reach the Gold Region in the stock of some Quartz-crushing company which they believe will be honestly managed, than to deser their families and be borne along in the general rush for the banks of the Sacramento. But let ne man be induced to invest in gold-mining money needed to pay his just debts, to support and educate his family or to discharge any other social duty. California is far away. Mining is at best precarious: and no man can say what to morrow will bring forth. Thus far, the gold-bearing quartz of California appears to have proved rich beyond precedent how long it may continue to yield so liberally, no one can tell. All I can say with confidence is, that the stockholders in the "Manhattan Company" seem to have as good a pros-pect, and I hope will have their interests as well

THE BALTIC'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON. One of our Washington correspondents writes that the visit of the Baltic to Washington has retarded rather than advanced the movement to grant an additional compensation to the owners of the Collins line. On the day of the festival on the steamer the arrangements were so defective that hundreds made their way on board, crowding the vessel and making it a scene of zoisy frolic, so that the cabins and machinery could not be seen by the Members of Conm it was particularly desired to enlist in behalf of the line. Several Senators and Representatives also stood long upon the wharf waiting, with their ladies, for a chance to go down to the Baltic, but had to go home again as they came, except in respect to temper. Altogether, says our correspondent, the chance for the grant would have been much better without this visit

Webster Meeting-A Card. To the Editors of The N. Y Tribune : NEw York, Suturday, March 6, 1852.

I see in the proceedings of the Webster Meeting, as reported in The Tribune, my name as one of the Vice Presidents I was not present on that occasion, and previous to the time of meeting I stated in a note addressed to the Committee of Ar rangements that it would be impossible for me to be percent many however, the costs was too late to be present. Possibly, however, the costs was too late to be received by them, and insistent his blame attaches to the Committee.

I could not concatenate sees on that necession, because I on decision to the homisation of that great parries and seesals in his country. Gen Wingisth Score.

WASHINGTON.

The Presidency-The Land Schemes-Washingten Correption-New-Hampshire-Jadge Baker-Whig National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 4, 1852. Three years ago to-day Gen. TAYLOR was inaugurated. One year from to-day Gen. Scorr rill be, if nothing breaks.

The leviathan Land bills flounder both in the

House and Senate. Missouri has possession of one Chamber and lows of the other. lows is a smart little State, and asks for only about one thousand gotles of Railroad line. If she should get all she asks, Uncle Sam would be relieved of about four millions of acres in that State alone. But the ram's hora Railroad from Dubuque to Keekuck, (the especial bantling of the lowa Senators) is likely to get its cotton. There is a Railroad running by every man's door who don't live on the River, and of course mus be a popular project at the outset with the interior population of that State. But the intermediate River towns don't fancy this fire in their rear, and opposition hence results from numerous citizens of itself. In granting these donations to the Rulroads Congress may hereafter expect petitions to serve all the out of the way towns of every State, having trunk lines, with lateral branches; and if they don't grant them, then to bear the imputation of favoritism and partiality. When once the system of Railroad grants is fairly under way, then we may look out for a general catef wauling over the plunder. We do not wish to be thought inimical to every

railroad grant: There are a few worthy projects But this wholesale grab upon the domain of the United States by the new States, without rhyme or reason, upon the maxim of hold fast what you get and get what you can, we protest against. We believe the railroad bounty system is bound to work infinite mischief upon the States which are to be the recipients of these immense gratuities, if they shall be made. What is to be given should be given with great caution, under close restrictions, and after full deliberation and examination. Such wholesale gouging out of millions of acres at a time from the unappropriated area of the nation, without condition or restriction, as was exhibited in the case of the three millions granted to Illinois, is just one of the worst things that can happen to all concerned excepting the railroad corporation that makes its fortune by the operation, and intelligent Western a sweeping current of opinion in favor of these grants in the West that every man from that quarter is compelled to go with it or be drowned in attempting to resist its rushing waves. And unhappily there but a small amount of the martyr spirit which finds its way to Washington. The knell of political death strikes as much terror to the nerves of candidates for political honors, as the fatal summons of the grim messenger himself does to those of ordinary mortals. If a man is fairly entered upon a political career, he exhibits a mighty unwillingness to give up the ghost. And instead of wondering at the amount of political iniquity which is in conse quence suffered in our national legislation, perhaps we ought to wonder that there is no more. Senator WESTCOTT of Florida, once incensed all Washington, and scandalized the whole country, by saying that if the people were aware of the breadth and depth of Washington corruptions, they would come to the Capitol in a body and tumble the whole concern into the Potomac. Of course such a speech was highly indecorous, and highly improper, and all that, But notwithstanding, it is daily quoted, and will live after everything else said by that eccentric Senator shall have been forgotten.

Senator Norris, of New-Hampshire, has been called suddenly away from his duties to attend to the approaching election in his State. It is fair to infer from this that the allies are pressing with force upon the columns of the hitherto "unterrified" of that stronghold of Loco-Focoism. New Hampshire has of late years been gradually breaking her political shackles, and the prospects of her future were never brighter than now.

The case of Judge BAKER, of New-Mexico, awaits the action of the Cabinet. The grand Jury of Santa Fe, and a very large number of the most prominent citizens of New-Mexico, have memorialized the Pres-ident, and preferred grave charges against this slaveholding Judge. The great difficulty in the case is understood to be the want of a Maine Law in New-Mexico. From all accounts it would appear that an investigation would bring to light queer proceedings on the part of another high official functionary in

The arrangements for the Whiz National Conven tion mature slowly. The feeling is very generally in favor of a late period of assembling that body. The South is torpid on the subject, and seems in no hurry to endeavor to put its favorite candidate before the people.

The Ocean Steamships-Butler and Freedom. Correspondence of The N. Y. Iribune. Washington, Friday, March 5, 1852.

A bill making an appropriation for the following steamers was introduced into the Senate on Wednesday and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The amount the Government now pays annually to the various Steam lines is as fol-

New-York to Bremen via Southampton-to Ocean Steam Navigation Co.
Charleston to Havana—to M. C. Mordecai.
New York to Charges—to George Law.
Panama to San Francisco—to Howland & Aspia-New York to Liverpool—to E. K Colline... New-York to Havana—to Ocean Steam Naviga-\$1.348.250

Here is near a million and a half of dollars paid annually out of the Treasury in the shape of a bonus to sustain various steam lines. Before the sum is increased, we think it would be well to look a little at the principle upon which these bounties are asked and given. Things were very different in the infancy of all these enterprises from what they are now. Then we had had no experience in sea steaming. Then we knew nothing of the vastness of the mineral riches of California And then, of course, we could not foresee the stimulus that the acquisition of that country was to give to every branch of our mercantile marine. Now, it has become plain that no national encouragement is necessary to the construction of the finest and fastest sea-going steamships in the world. It is believed that if ever one of Collins's steamers were withdrawn from the Liverpool route to-day and put to carrying passen-gers from New-York to San Francisco via the Isshmus, that they would all find profitable employment. We know that in the face of the advantage given to the George Law and the Howland and Aspinwall gines, between New-York and San Francisco, be the enormous annual compensation of \$638,250 paid by the Government for the transportation of the mails, that a rival enterprise has been started and is now in successful operation, between those two points, on the Nicaragua route. Mr. Vanderbilt, running on his own hook, is a formidable competitor here against the lines sustained by this immense Government bounty.

The end for which aid was originally granted to

our sea steamers, namely, to give them a footing on the ocean, and to establish a successful competition with our great maratime rival, may thus be said to be in a great measure accomplished. Our steamships cannot be driven from the ocean unless it be by some such wise free trade move as that proposed by Mr. BANCROFT to the British Governmen to throw open our coasting trade. Continue to our shipping the protection it now epioys, in which all participate, and we have nothing to apprehend on this score. It gives to us an impregnable position and enables us to defy the rivalry of the world. Let us achere to this, and we may fling bounties to steam lines and all other lines to the winds. Governme protection and Government bounties do good, but is only when they stimulate competition and lay open the fields of rivalry to all. A special bounty given to one man or one firm, as in the case of these bounties to steam lines, serves no purpose but to create a turgid monopoly, and to discourage all genuine competition. What chance has the individual shipowner running his vessel side by side with the ship which is sustained by quarterly drafts upon the United States Treasury! This is not the policy to insure the success and the triumphs of our vast and

Lobie abipping interest. On the contrary, it is the

very policy that will most discourage and oripple it Give to every ship-builder and ship owner an equa chance, and do not create a rivalry which only seeks its triumphs in the lobbys of Congress; for it is one in which few will engage, and one which is fatal to

all true progress and all gennine merit. We hold a maritime position the noblest and most commanding of any nation upon the globe. Our ships and our satlors are the best in the world. Our merchants are princes, and our navigators the mosindomitable and enterprising race of men the world ever saw. The American keel has plowed every sea : the American flag, borne by it, has floated in every sky over the whole earth. All this has been accomplished by a system of national protection, and not by a system of special bounties. The former we do want, the latter we do not.

Our true policy in regard to our steam lines is to throw open every sea mail route to free competition, or perhaps what would be better, make every suitable ship running thereon a mail carrier, with uniform pro rate compensation. In this way, no doubt, all the lines now existing would be kept up, and the Government be relieved from all demands upon the Treasury to sustain any ship, any man, any arm, or any line.

We think, therefore, that now is the time, before Congress goes any deeper into this business of encouraging special steam lines by payments out of the Treasury, to institute a full inquiry into the subject, and see whether the time has not come when a change of policy is not demanded, both by conside rations affecting the Treasury and by consideration. affecting our entire mercantile marine, not only that propelled by steam but by canvas.

The House tumbled the Missouri Railroad bill ove, into the Committee of the Whole, and clinched the vote by laying the motion to reconsider on the table This is an indication that the railroad bills are not going to be sluiced through Congress under a fail head quite so suddenly as some have imagined. It is well to stop, and at least have a view of the job that has been laid out for Congress in the forty or fifty trailroad schemes now before it. The more the system of railroad grants is considered, the less favor we believe, it is destined to receive. At all events we take it, that consideration will induce Congress to devise some method to prevent the creation of the evershadowing land monopolies that would inevitably grow out of these grants, if made without condition or restriction, as in the case of the Illinois donation. If we are to go on and turn loose whole herd of great landed railroad corporations, let us at least begin by putting rings in their noses.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky, defined Gen. BUTLER's position yesterday, and wiped away the bad stain of Free Soilism from his garments which has so damaged him among slavery-loving Loco-Focoism. It was a great relief all round. No one has any business to believe in freedom of any kind who desires to be the candidate of a Baltimore Convention. It will not be long before no man will be taken for that station, unless he can prove that he has been seen hazing after a fugitive negro at railroad speed, and had his chivalric effort crowned with the glorious success of nabbing him by his wool just as he was straddling the line of Mason and Dixon.

DIXON.

Mr. Breckensings made a decided impression by his effort, which was marked by great precision of thought, and a very unusual terseness and compactness of diction.

J. S. F.

GEN. CASS AND THE 'DEMOCRACY.'-Gen. Cass having been invited to attend the Ball of the "Young Men's Monumental Association" at Baltimore, wrote a reply to the invitation, of which the following is an extract:

which the following is an extract:

I wish you a pleasant party, and I am happy at all times to see associations like yours formed to extend the principles and to promote the success of the Democratic faith, yet coming together for rational and innecent amurement. And the palitical prospects are so bright that they cannot but add to the social pleasure of the evening. For the decree has gone forth that the next administration of the General Government must be in the hands of the Democratic party. He who runs may read it in the signs of the times. Our opponents are indeed counting upon our divisions, upon local or personal predilections, or other differences of opinion, which are to prevent our union and united action. But the result will be a triumphant vindication of the vital energy of our principles, and a signal refutation of these unworthy predictions. As soon as the voice of the party is pronounced in the established mode, all other feelings will give way to the fealty, which every Democrat owes to his political faith, and we shall all join with zeal and unanimity in supporting the nominations, and thus securing to our country that course of actions, which has given us a greater measure of prosperity than any people ever enjoyed before us, and those principles of administration which are found in the Constitution, and are only found there.

Renewing my wishes that the evening may be a pleasant one, and the more pleasant from these anticipations, I am, Gentlemen, with great regard,

Truly yours,

Lewis Cass.

Col. J. Mabury Turner, and others, Committee, &c

Col. J. Mabury Turner, and others, Committee, &c.

PEOPLE'S LECTURES-LOAFERS - Audubon's Birds of America is looked upon as being of the greatest works of the age, but no paturalist ever undertook a task of so varied a nature as has Rev. Wm. Patton, who is announced to give the Natural History of the Loafer," at the Tabernacle, to-morrow evening. So numerous are the varie, ties of this species of bipeds, we are at a loss to con-

jecture where Mr. P. will begin-whether he will commence with a Fifth-av. dandy or Broadway beau and go up, or with the South American sloth, and come down. But of one thing we are sure : the audience will have such a dish as is seldom served up

From Santa Fe.

We have The Santa Fe Gazette from the We have The Santa Fe Gazette from the 3d to the 3lst of January, from which we glean the following items of intelligence:

The Territorial Legislature of New Mexico closed its ression of forty days sine die, on Friday, the 9th of January. The session seems to have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Precious stones, as emeralds, rubles, garnets, &c. are reported to be abundant in the neighborhood of the New Fort Defiance, established by Col. Sumner in the Navajo country. Gold is also supposed to exist there in considerable abundance. The country demands a scientific exploration.

in the Navajo country. Gold is also supposed to exist there in considerable abundance. The country demands a scientific exploration.

A company of some fifty or sixty men had been organized in Santa Fé under the command of Capt. W. E. Love, to proceed to the Glis in search of gold. They were to start on the 26th of January.

Mr H. S. Johnson had just returned from the Gila, and in a letter to the Editor of The Santa Fé Guzette escribes the placer as very promising. He says:

"For miles before coming to the placer the external signs of gold are abundant. Arrived at the placer, we dug from eight to a dozen holes in the ade of the hill, and from each one we took one or more particles of as good gold as I ever saw. We had but one light crowbar and two shovels, and were not at the placer more than twenty-four hours, if that, but we took out enough of gold to satisfy any reasonable man that something handsome may be found by searching. Fears of the Indians prevented us from sojourning there several days."

ble man that something handsome may be found by searching. Fears of the Indians prevented us from sojourning there several days."

Mejor Vaughan had also sent in several lumps of gold from the placer in the neighborhood of Santa Fe, one hump weighing three ounces.

Mr. F. X. Aubrey, the celebrated trader and traveler, has offered to convey a block of New-Mexican marble for the Washington Monument to Independence gratis, if the Legislature of the Territory should determine to supply it. We do not find any action in the matter by the Legislature before its adjournment.

The Apache Indians had, within a few days pre

Markets Reported by Telegraph

Markets....Reported by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 5, 1852.

The America's news from Europe, via Hailax, was received here last eventog, and published in all the morning papers except The Picaguine Cotton ta-day firm; sales 6,000 bales. The sales of the week reached 50,000 bales of the fortaight, 150,000, being the heaviest business ever known.—Receipts at all the Southern ports 223,000 ahead of last year. Strict middling, 85c.

New Orleans, Saturday, March 6, 1852.

The Cotton market remains firm at the recent

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 6, 1852.

The COTTON market remains firm at the recent advance. Strict middling, Sic. Flous has declined one-eighth. Conn active at 52c. Mess Porx, \$15.50. Exchange on New-York at sight, ic. discount.

Providence, Saturday, March 6, 1852.

The demand for Corros has been steady during the week, and sales to a fair extent have been made at firm prices. We quote middling fair New Orleans and Mobile at 9ic.; fair Uplands, 9i @2ic.; middling fair, 9ic.

ieans and Mobile at 9ic.; fair Uplands, 9i@9ic.; midding fair, 9ic.
Woot.—The market opened rather quiet, buyers being disposed to operate only for immediate use.—There was, however, a better demand at the close. The total sales of the week are 103,150 h fisece at from 324 to 45c.; pulled, 28i to 44c.; foreign, 27 to 25c. PRINTING CLOTHS-Prices firm, with a very light ateck. Sales for the week, 33,400 pieces.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beauty

Later from the Rio Grande-Capture of Camargo-Matamoros Besleged. New-Orlhans, Saturday, March 6, 1852. News from the Rio Grande has reached here, to the effect that Caravajal has attacked and captured Camargo, and is now closely besieging Matamaros

The steamship Fanny, which is reported as being below, will probably bring authentic particulars. The Eastern mail has falled almost every day since the new arrangement.

Later from Santa Fe-Outrages by the Apache

Leter from Santa Fe—Outrages by the Apache Indians—General Alarm.

Baltimons, March 7, 1852.

We have no mail from the South to-night. The St. Louis Republican has Santa Fe dates to the 31st of January. The Apache Indians were committing great outrages, and several parties have been attacked and murdered. A party of five soldiers were attacked, of whom four were killed at the first fire. Out of another party who were engaged in cutting wood, four were also murdered. Great alarm existed in all quarters, and many of the towns were guarded and fortified. The Government troops are said to be unable to check these outrages.

Rumors of the discoveries of gold continue to be prevalent at Santa Fe.

Southern Rights Convention in Alabama MONTOGNERY, Ala., Friday, March, 5, 1892.
The Southern Rights Convention adjourned this evening after a session of two days. A series of resolutions, covering the usual generalities, were An animated and protracted discussion arose on

An animated and protracted discussion arose on the twenty-sixth resolution, the substance of watch was as follows: "That, is consideration of the fact that the people of Alabama and the other Southern States had decided against resistance to the Compromise acts, consequently the Southern Rights party could no loager make this question an "issue," but had only to guard the future."

This resolution was earnestly opposed, as the dissolution of the Georgia platform. It was supported by Messrs. Bufford, Yanay, Elimore and others.

A substitute was accepted, which modified the language in some respects, but was considered to amount to the same thing practically.]

A resolution against the doutrine of intervention was adopted.

was adopted.

The other proceedings were not of much impor-

Kossuth at Louisville-His Address to the

Kossuth at Louisville—His Address to the Germans.

Louisville, Saturday, March 6, 1882.

Kossuth addressed the Germans, yesterday, in their own language, in the Methodiat Church—11 admission. He dwelt upon the advantages revolutionists now have in Europe over their opponents, was very sarcastic upon the course of the crowned heads; considered that his cause would eventually prove successful beyond doubt, and contended that the United States, as a republic, should not stand alone in the approaching contest. He declared that the government has the power to act; and appead to the Germans and the people to exercise their influence throug the ballot-box. He closed with a most earnest appeal to all the German citizens of America, who, he contended, should be foremost in thus sustaining him and his cause.

He speaks to night in the Court house; no one being admitted without purchasing one of the Hugarian bonds of one dollar.

The amount of material aid for Kossuth here will probably not reach \$3,000.

Kossuth will leave to morrow, on the steamer Emperor, for St. Louis.

Destructive Fire in Baltimere.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORS. March 7, 1852.

Last night a fire broke out in a block of stores on Wharf below Walnut-st. Three buildings, Nos. 54, 55, and 56, were entirely destroyed. The occupants were Lenning & Co., Clarke & Co., Thomas B. Carson & Co., John Daley, and the Pennsylvanis Ralfred. Thomas Alibone & Co. had a quantity of oil stored in one of the buildings. The largest losers are Lenning & Co., who had two hundred casks of social sh, and large quantities of senaa, alum, and other drugs stored in No. 56. The fire is attributed to the action of acids kept in this building. During the fire, an explosion occurred which forced out the lower wall, but happily no one was seriously is jured. Two firemen fell from a ladder, but sustained but very slight bruises. The stores, which extended from Wharf-st. to Water, beloaged to the Amboy Railroad Company.

Fire in Seekonk, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, March 6, 1832.

A farm-house in Scekonk, owned by Joanson Gard ner, and occupied by Moses Smith, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The building was inspect for about half its value in the Bristol County Office.

New Hedford. Mr. Johnson had \$1,400 insured on his furniture at an office in Worcester

Fire in Warren, Rhode Island.

WARREN, R. I., Sa'urday, March 6, 1852.

A fire broke out here early yesterday morning in the hat store of Asron Stilley, Miller st, and the house adjoining on the east side, owned and compled by Capt. Joseph Burt. The building adjoining on the west side, owned by Miss Laura Ann Barney, was also hearly destroyed. There was an insurance of about \$3,000 on the property destroyed.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 6, 1852.

REPORTS, ETG. Mr. CONGER, a bill for aid to Genesse College. Also, bills for aid to Rochester University, Madison University, Rensselaer Institute, Hamilton College, Geneva College, and New-York Univer-

Mr. VANDERBILT, favorably, the bill relative to Recorder of New York; also, favorable, the bill amending Pauper and Health laws of New York, also, a bill providing for the appointment of a Clerk o Common Pleas in New-York City.

Mr. Morgan, a bill amending the Charter Roadout. Third reading.
Mr. Platt, to complete the Oswego Ca-

Mr. Morgan presented the Annual Re-port of the Sailors Saug Harbor. Norices, ETC. Mr. BARCOCK, a bill to amend the charter

of Nisgara Falls International Bridge Co.
Mr. VANDERBILT a bili to alter Commis-Also, a bill amending the charter of

Mr. BEACH a remonstrance against Maine THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To consolidate School Districts No. 2 and To amend the charter of Lansingburgh.

To authorize Buffalo to borrow money and invest in the Buffalo & Brantford Railroad. Yete stood 15 to 4—notenough voting to pass the bill, it lies on the table and will be read again. The Newburgh Water bill.

To authorize County Judges to exchange with each other in holding County Courts.
For the relief of David Rogers, Edad Pomeroy, Geo. Hawkins, Henry De Graw and others, James Stuart, R. Nelson Geer and others, and John

In relation to partition of lands. To facilitate proof of payment of debts. Lost, 9 to 9. [A motion to reconsider lies on the

To amend the charter of Rondout. Mr. MUNROE called up the Assembly resolution concerning the Woodworth Patent. (Concurred in without debate and without a division.)

The Excise bill was reached on the

General Orders, but passed over for the pro-

Mr. Cooley reported the bill relative to e Staten Island Savings Bank. Mr. C. asked that the Committee be discharged from the bill relative to the Agricultat Live Stock Company, and that it be referred to Cos mittee on Agriculture Granted.

The following bills were acted upon: Mr. PLATT in the Chair, to repeal the act incorporating the Berlin and Poestinkill Turopise

To incorporate the Fort Hunter Suspen sion Bridge Company. Recommitted to Com-on Roads and Bridges to inquire whether the commot be obtained under a general law. Mr. Cornell moved to reconsider the

vote on the bill allowing County Judges to exchange with each other. Table.

The bill in relation to Writs of Ersor in behalf of the people in criminal cases was a to a third reading. Adjourned. ASSEMBLY.

The Chair announced the following Special committee on bills No. 144 and 169, to report complete: Messrs. Van Santvoord, Elisworth and Kirg. g the following Special Committee of nine, of Also, the following special Committee, the bills complete: Messra, Blackstone, Moss, A. Smith, Steries, G. Stevens, Underwood, Holt, Hatheld and Berry.

After the reading of the Journal, the